Supporting Information

for

Tunable longitudinal modes in extended silver

nanoparticle assemblies

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Additional experimental data



Figure S1: A) TEM image of as-synthesized AgNPs showing no sign of assembly. B) Extinction spectrum of the as-synthesized AgNPs showing the characteristic plasmon peak at 395 nm. Inset: Size distribution of AgNPs as measured from TEM showing an average diameter of 13.9 nm.



Figure S2: Extinction spectra replicates (N = 3) of AgNPs assembled under different cysteamine/AgNPs ratio conditions.



Figure S3: Extinction spectra of AgNPs aggregated by increasing concentrations of NaCl. At no concentration does a longitudinal mode appear. Increasing salt concentration causes a gradual red-shift from 398 to 406 nm with a collapse of the plasmon band as the nanoparticles start to crash out of solution.



Figure S4: TEM showing the extended assembly of cysteamine-modified AgNPs (r = 3250). The

micrograph shows that assemblies extend to more than 20 μm in length.



Figure S5: HRTEM of a silver nanoparticle showing the [200] facet. The distance shown in the image corresponds to $10 \times d$ (d = inter-planar distance) that was determined using the relation: $d = a/(h^2 + k^2 + l^2)^{1/2}$ where *a* is the lattice constant (4.08 Å for silver).



Figure S6: Kinetic profiles: Abs₇₀₀/Abs₄₀₀ ratios for A) Ag–"light" cysteamine and B) Ag– "heavy" cysteamine.



Figure S7: Extinction spectra of Ag–DTT with different *r*.



100 nm

Figure S8: TEM images showing the growth of silver networks as the ratio of cysteine ligand to AgNPs increases.